

H A R

- For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*
Macbeth, beware Macduff!
- Beware the thane of Fife: dismiss me: enough.
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'lt harp'd my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He seems
- Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- HARPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shakespeare.*
I'm the god of the harp; stop, my fairest!—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*
- HARPING *iron. n. f.* [from *harpage*, Latin.] A bearded dart
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are
struck and caught.
The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*
- HARPONEER. *n. f.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.
- HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.
- HARPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument.
- HARPY. *n. f.* [*harpys*, Latin; *harpies*, French.]
The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and
devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals,
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*
That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*
2. A ravenous wretch.
I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold
three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare.*
- HARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.
- HARQUEBUISER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuis*.] One armed with
a harquebus.
- About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble
harquebussiers, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kneller.*
- HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out
worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.
She just endur'd the Winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk. *Swift.*
- HARROW. *n. f.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.]
A frame of timbers crossing each other, and fit with teeth,
drawn over fowed ground to break the clods and throw the
earth over the seed.
The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*
Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow.
Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*
Let the Volcians
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never
Be such a gossling to obey instinct. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
2. To tear up; to rip up.
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*
Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on this rending rack. *Rowe.*
3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in
Scottish is the same thing.
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From *pergarian*,
Saxon.]
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 10.*
Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having harrow'd hell, did'st bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather
be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]
Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

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- Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milton.*
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this curled light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now
out of use.
- HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- TO HARREY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.
—I repent me much
That I to harry'd him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one
harried a *neff*; that is, he took the young away: as also, he
harried me out of *houys* and home; that is, he robbed me of my
goods, and turned me out of doors. See *TO HARROW*.
- HARSH. *adj.* [*herufche*, German, *Skinner*.]
1. Austere; roughly four.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing harsh or bitter ought to appear. *Denham.*
Sweet, bitter, four, *harsh* and salt, are all the epithets we
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*
The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,
which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder coun-
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*
2. Rough to the ear.
A name unmusical to Volcanic ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But fate needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*
The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,
and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*
Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*
3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.
He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature
harsh and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*
No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise. *Prior.*
A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before
he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed
from him. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
4. Rugged to the touch.
Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some
harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*
5. Unpleasing; rigorous.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*
- HARSHLY. *adj.* [from *harsh*.]
1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.
2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-
lowing passage it rather signifies unripe.
Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.
I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would
treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*
4. Ruggedly to the ear.
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:
I tell you, 'twould found *harshly* in her ears. *Shakespeare.*
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating to *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
A hollow groan, a murr'ring wind arose;
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring found, and *harshly* rung. *Dryd. Fables.*
- HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]
1. Sourness; austere taste.
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*
2. Roughness to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the per-
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the
Italian. *Dryden.*
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated
words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound? *Tis*

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- 'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the
touch. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:
Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- HART. *n. f.* [poet, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;
the male of the roe.
That infant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
The deer
And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *Mary's Virgil's Georg.*
- HARTSHORN. *n. f.*
Harshorn is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and
under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*.
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *harshorn* should be
that of the true hart or stag, called the hart deer. The salt of
harshorn is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues
of volatile alkalis: it is used to bring people out of faintings
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Ramolet concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *harsh-*
horn are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-
tain.
- HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*
Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HARTWORT. *n. f.* [*stardylion*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal
heart-fashioned petals, which are placed circularly and rest on
the emblement, which afterwards becomes an almost round
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.
It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*
- HARVEST. *n. f.* [*hærfest*, Saxon.]
1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the lime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than he was in the Spring. *L'Estrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such feed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*
3. The product of labour.
Let these small cots and hills suffice:
Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*
1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having
inned the harvest.
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*
2. The time of gathering harvest.
At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key
of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
- HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
- HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the
harvest.
- HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in
harvest.
Like to a *harvestman*, that's talk'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

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- TO HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into
small pieces, and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras, p. i.*
What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and
politeness; but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*
- HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cave or habitation made
of rushes or flags.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- HA'SLET. *n. f.* [*haska*, Islandick, a bundle; *haskel*, *hask-*
HA'SLET. } *terau*, *haskier*, French.] The heart, liver, and
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat
to it.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- HASP. *n. f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet
called *hæppe*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on
with a padlock.
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
- HA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [*hassack*, German. *Skinner*.]
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every
one of them a *hassack* and common prayer book. *Addison.*
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassack*
and *hask* are the same.
- HAST. The second person singular of *have*.
- HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, French; *haste*, Dutch.]
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.
Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep such distance from thine ears:
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Craikrav.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*
In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-
ample. *Dryden's Dystich.*
- The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*
2. Passion; vehemence.
I laid in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. 11.*
- TO HASTE. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
TO HASTEN. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
1. To make *haste*; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.
I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*
2. To move with swiftness.
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shakespeare.*
They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Pf. xlviii. 5.*
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow, and as a post
that *hasted* by. *Wisd. v. 9.*
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*
To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*
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